

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

States Attorney is authorized with respect to cases assigned to his office—

(1) At his discretion, to declare the entire unpaid balance of a fine or penalty payable immediately in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3565(b)(3);

(2) If a fine or penalty exceeds \$500, to receive a certified copy of the judgment, otherwise required to be delivered by the clerk of the court to the Attorney General;

(3) When a fine or penalty is satisfied as provided by law,

(i) To file with the court a notice of satisfaction of judgment if the defendant makes a written request to the United States Attorney for such filing; or,

(ii) If the amount of the fine or penalty exceeds \$500 to enter into a written agreement with the defendant to extend the twenty-year period of obligation to pay fine.

(g) With respect to offenses committed prior to November 1, 1987, each United States Attorney is hereby authorized, with respect to the discharge of indigent prisoners under 18 U.S.C. 3569, to make a finding as to whether the retention by a convict of property, in excess of that which is by law exempt from being taken on civil process for debt, is reasonably necessary for the convict's support or that of his family.

(h) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall take such steps as may be necessary to assure that the appropriate U.S. Attorney is notified whenever a prisoner is released prior to the payment of his fine.

(i) The Pardon Attorney shall notify the appropriate U.S. Attorney whenever the President issues a pardon and whenever the President remits or commutes a fine.

[Order No. 423-69, 34 FR 20388, Dec. 31, 1969, as amended by Order No. 445-70, 35 FR 19397, Dec. 23, 1970; Order No. 699-77, 42 FR 15315, Mar. 21, 1977; Order No. 960-81, 46 FR 52352, Oct. 27, 1981; Order No. 1034-83, 48 FR 50714, Nov. 3, 1983; Order No. 1413-90, 55 FR 19064, May 8, 1990]

§ 0.172 Authority: Federal tort claims.

(a) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Commissioner of Federal Prison Industries, the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization

Service, the Director of the United States Marshals Service, and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration shall have authority to adjust, determine, compromise, and settle a claim involving the Bureau of Prisons, Federal Prison Industries, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the United States Marshals Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, respectively, under section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the administrative settlement of Federal tort claims, if the amount of a proposed adjustment, compromise, settlement, or award does not exceed \$50,000. When, in the opinion of one of those officials, such a claim pending before him presents a novel question of law or a question of policy, he shall obtain the advice of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division before taking action on the claim.

(b) Subject to the provisions of § 0.160, the assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division shall have authority to adjust, determine, compromise, and settle any other claim involving the Department under section 2672, of title 28, U.S. Code, relating to the administrative settlement of Federal tort claims.

[Order No. 423-69, 34 FR 20388, Dec. 31, 1969, as amended by Order No. 520-73, 38 FR 18381, July 10, 1973; Order No. 565-74, 39 FR 15877, May 6, 1974; Order No. 1149-86, 51 FR 31940, Sept. 8, 1986; Order No. 1528-91, 56 FR 48734, Sept. 26, 1991; Order No. 2328-2000, 65 FR 60100, Oct. 10, 2000]

APPENDIX TO SUBPART Y OF PART 0— REDELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY TO COMPROMISE AND CLOSE CIVIL CLAIMS

CIVIL DIVISION

[Memo No. 374]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Civil Division, Memorandum No. 374 was superseded by Civil Division, Directive No. 110-78, appearing at 43 FR 38820, Aug. 31, 1978.

[Directive No. 18-71]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Civil Division, Directive No. 18-71 was superseded by Civil Division, Directive No. 110-78, appearing at 43 FR 38820, Aug. 31, 1978.

[Directive No. 31-72]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Civil Division, Directive No. 31-72 was superseded by Civil Division, Directive No. 110-78, appearing at 43 FR 38820, Aug. 31, 1978.

[Directive No. 110-78]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Civil Division, Directive No. 110-78 was superseded by Civil Division, Directive No. 145-81, appearing at 46 FR 52353, Oct. 27, 1981.

[Directive No. 145-81]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Civil Division, Directive No. 145-81 was removed by Civil Division, Directive No. 163-86, appearing at 53 FR 4010, Feb. 11, 1988.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY, TO BRANCH DIRECTORS, HEADS OF OFFICES AND UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS IN CIVIL DIVISION CASES

[Directive No. 14-95]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, particularly §§0.45, 0.160, 0.164, and 0.168, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Authority To Compromise or Close Cases and to File Suits and Claims

(a) Delegation to Deputy Assistant Attorneys General. The Deputy Assistant Attorneys General are authorized to act for, and to exercise the authority of, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division with respect to the institution of suits, the acceptance or rejection of compromise offers, and the closing of claims or cases, unless any such authority is required by law to be exercised by the Assistant Attorney General personally or has been specifically delegated to another Department official.

(b) Delegation to United States Attorneys, Branch, Office and Staff Directors and Attorneys-in-Charge of Field Offices. Subject to the limitations imposed by 28 CFR 0.160(c), and 0.164(a) and section 4(c) of this directive, and the authority of the Solicitor General set forth in 28 CFR 0.163.

(1) Branch, Office, and Staff Directors, and Attorneys-in-Charge of Field Offices with respect to matters assigned or delegated to their respective components are hereby delegated the authority to:

(a) Accept offers in compromise of claims on behalf of the United States;

(i) In all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim did not exceed \$500,000; and,

(ii) In all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim was between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000, so long as the difference between the gross amount of the original claim

and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$500,000 or 15 percent of the original claim, whichever is greater;

(b) Accept offers in compromise of, or settle administratively, claims against the United States in all cases where the principal amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$500,000; and,

(c) Reject any offers.

(2) United States Attorneys with respect to matters assigned or delegated to their respective components are hereby delegated the authority to:

(a) Accept offers in compromise of claims on behalf of the United States;

(i) In all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim did not exceed \$1,000,000 and,

(ii) In all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$5,000,000, and in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$1,000,000;

(b) Accept offers in compromise of, or settle administratively, claims against the United States in all cases where the principal amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$1,000,000 and,

(c) Reject any offers.

(3) With respect to claims asserted in bankruptcy proceedings, the term *gross amount of the original claim* in (1) (a) and (b), and (2) (a) and (b) above means liquidation value. *Liquidation value* is the forced sale value of the collateral, if any, securing the claim(s) plus the dividend likely to be paid for the unsecured portion of the claim(s) in an actual or hypothetical liquidation of the bankruptcy estate.

(c) Subject to the limitations imposed by sections 1(e) and 4(c) of this directive, United States Attorneys, Directors, and Attorneys-in-Charge are authorized to file suits, counterclaims, and cross-claims, to close, or to take any other action necessary to protect the interests of the United States in all routine nonmonetary cases, in all routine loan collection and foreclosure cases, and in other monetary claims or cases where the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$500,000, or in the case of United States Attorneys, \$1,000,000. Such actions in nonmonetary cases which are other than routine will be submitted for the approval of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division.

(d) United States Attorneys may redelegate in writing the above-conferred compromise and suit authority to Assistant United States Attorneys who supervise other Assistant United States Attorneys who handle civil litigation.

(e) Limitations on delegations. The authority to compromise cases, file suits, counterclaims, and cross-claims, to close cases, or take any other action necessary to protect the interests of the United States, delegated

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, may not be exercised, and the matter shall be submitted for resolution to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, when:

(1) For any reason, the proposed action, as a practical matter, will control or adversely influence the disposition of other claims totaling more than the respective amounts designated in the above paragraphs.

(2) Because a novel question of law or a question of policy is presented, or for any other reason, the proposed action should, in the opinion of the officer or employee concerned, receive the personal attention of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division.

(3) The agency or agencies involved are opposed to the proposed action. The views of an agency must be solicited with respect to any significant proposed action if it is a party, if it has asked to be consulted with respect to any such proposed action, or if such proposed action in a case would adversely affect any of its policies.

(4) The U.S. Attorney involved is opposed to the proposed action and requests that the matter be submitted to the Assistant Attorney General for decision.

(5) The case is on appeal, except as determined by the Director of the Appellate Staff.

Section 2. Action Memoranda

(a) Whenever an official of the Civil Division or a United States Attorney accepts a compromise, closes a claim or files a suit or claim pursuant to the authority delegated by this Directive, a memorandum fully explaining the basis for the action taken shall be executed and placed in the file. In the case of matters compromised, closed, or filed by United States Attorneys, a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the appropriate Branch or Office of the Civil Division.

(b) The compromising of cases or closing of claims or the filing of suits for claims, which a United States Attorney is not authorized to approve, shall be referred to the appropriate Branch or Office within the Civil Division, for decision by the Assistant Attorney General or the appropriate authorized person within the Civil Division. The referral memorandum should contain a detailed description of the matter, the United States Attorney's recommendation, the agency's recommendation where applicable, and a full statement of the reasons therefor.

Section 3. Return of Civil Judgment Cases to Agencies

Claims arising out of judgments in favor of the United States which cannot be permanently closed as uncollectable may be returned to the referring Federal agency for servicing and surveillance whenever all conditions set forth in USAM 4-2.230 have been met.

Section 4. Authority for Direct Reference and Delegation of Civil Division Cases to United States Attorneys

(a) Direct reference to United States Attorneys by agencies. The following civil actions under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, may be referred by the agency concerned directly to the appropriate United States Attorney for handling in trial courts, subject to the limitations imposed by paragraph (c) of this section. United States Attorneys are hereby delegated the authority to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the United States, without prior approval of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, or his representations, subject to the limitations set forth in section 1(e) of this directive. Agencies may, however, if special handling is desired, refer these cases to the Civil Division. Also, when constitutional questions or other significant issues arise in the course of such litigation, or when an appeal is taken by any party, the Civil Division should be consulted.

(1) Money claims by the United States, except claims involving penalties and forfeitures, where the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$1,000,000.

(2) Single family dwelling house foreclosures arising out of loans made or insured by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Veterans Administration and the Farmers Home Administration.

(3) Suits to enjoin violations of, and to collect penalties under, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, 7 U.S.C. 1376, the Packers and Stockyards Act, 7 U.S.C. 203, 207(g), 213, 215, 216, 222, and 228a, the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, 7 U.S.C. 499c(a) and 499h(d), the Egg Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*, the Potato Research and Promotion Act, 7 U.S.C. 2611 *et seq.*, the Cotton Research and Promotion Act of 1966, 7 U.S.C. 2101 *et seq.*, the Federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, and the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

(4) Suits by social security beneficiaries under the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 402 *et seq.*

(5) Social Security disability suits under 42 U.S.C. 423 *et seq.*

(6) Black lung beneficiary suits under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. 921 *et seq.*

(7) Suits by Medicare beneficiaries under 42 U.S.C. 1395ff.

(8) Garnishment actions authorized by 42 U.S.C. 659 for child support or alimony payments and actions for general debt, 5 U.S.C. 5520a.

(9) Judicial review of actions of the Secretary of Agriculture under the food stamp program, pursuant to the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 2022 involving retail food stores.

(10) Cases referred by the Department of Labor for the collection of penalties or for injunctive action under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

(11) Cases referred by the Department of Labor solely for the collection of civil penalties under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963, 7 U.S.C. 2048(b).

(12) Cases referred by the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to enjoin or suspend such orders pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1336.

(13) Cases referred by the United States Postal Service for injunctive relief under the nonmailable matter laws, 39 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*

(b) Delegation to United States Attorneys. Upon the recommendation of the appropriate Director, the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division may delegate to United States Attorneys suit authority involving any claims or suits where the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$5,000,000 where the circumstances warrant such delegations. United States Attorneys may compromise any case redelegated under this subsection in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$5,000,000, so long as the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$1,000,000. United States Attorneys may close cases redelegated to them under this subsection only upon the authorization of the appropriate authorized person within the Department of Justice. All delegations pursuant to this subsection shall be in writing and no United States Attorney shall have authority to compromise or close any such delegated case or claim except as is specified in the required written delegation or in section 1(c) of this directive. The limitations of section 1(e) of this directive also remain applicable in any case or claim delegated hereunder.

(c) Cases not covered. Regardless of the amount in controversy, the following matters normally will not be delegated to United States Attorneys for handling but will be personally or jointly handled or monitored by the appropriate Branch or Office within the Civil Division:

(1) Civil actions in the Court of Federal Claims.

(2) Cases within the jurisdiction of the Commercial Litigation Branch involving patents, trademarks, copyrights, etc.

(3) Cases before the United States Court of International Trade.

(4) Any case involving bribery, conflict of interest, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of employment contract, or exploitation of public office.

(5) Any fraud or False Claims Act case where the amount of single damages, plus civil penalties, if any, exceeds \$1,000,000.

(6) Any case involving vessel-caused pollution in navigable waters.

(7) Cases on appeal, except as determined by the Director of the Appellate Staff.

(8) Any case involving litigation in a foreign court.

(9) Criminal proceedings arising under statutes enforced by the Food and Drug Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (relating to odometer tampering), except as determined by the Director of the Office of Consumer Litigation.

(10) Nonmonetary civil cases, including injunction suits, declaratory judgment actions, and applications for inspection warrants, and cases seeking civil penalties including but not limited to those arising under statutes enforced by the Food and Drug Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (relating to odometer tampering), except as determined by the Director of the Office of Consumer Litigation.

(11) Administrative claims arising under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

Section 5. Adverse Decisions

All final judicial decisions adverse to the Government involving any direct reference or delegated case must be reported promptly to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, attention Director, Appellate Staff. Consult title 2 of the United States Attorney's Manual for procedures and time limitations. An appeal cannot be taken without approval of the Solicitor General. Until the Solicitor General has made a decision whether an appeal will be taken, the Government attorney handling the case must take all necessary procedural actions to preserve the Government's right to take an appeal, including filing a protective notice of appeal when the time to file a notice of appeal is about to expire and the Solicitor General has not yet made a decision. Nothing in the foregoing directive affects this obligation.

Section 6. Supersession

This directive supersedes Civil Division Directive No. 176-91 regarding redelegation of the Assistant Attorney General's authority in Civil Division cases to Branch Directors, heads of offices and United States Attorneys.

Section 7. Applicability

This directive applies to all cases pending as of the date of this directive and is effective immediately.

[60 FR 17457, Apr. 6, 1995]

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

[Memo No. 375]

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT
TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS INVOLVING CER-
TAIN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING QUOTA
PENALTY CASES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, particularly §§0.55, 0.160, 0.162, 0.164, 0.166, and 0.168, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Purpose.* The purpose of this Memorandum is to prescribe standards and procedures for U.S. Attorneys with respect to the handling of the criminal aspects of agricultural marketing quota penalty cases which are submitted to the U.S. Attorneys by direct referral from the attorney in charge of the local office of the General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture (hereinafter in this Memorandum referred to as the General Counsel). Supplement No. 1 of October 26, 1955, to Memorandum No. 119 is hereby superseded. Attention is invited to the fact that Memorandum No. 374, of June 3, 1964, which superseded Memorandum No. 119 of December 8, 1954, deals with the civil aspects of agricultural marketing quota penalty cases.

SEC. 2. *Scope of authority.* (a) The authority conferred by this Memorandum is applicable to alleged criminal violations involving the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1311-1376), in cases in which the gross amount involved does not exceed \$5,000.

(b) Matters involving alleged criminal violations of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, shall be referred directly to the U.S. Attorney concerned by the attorney in charge of the local office of the General Counsel which has jurisdiction over any such matter requiring action. U.S. Attorneys may initiate criminal prosecution or decline to do so as they, in their judgment, may deem appropriate. U.S. Attorneys are, of course, urged to obtain the advice and assistance of this Department whenever they feel that such advice and assistance might be helpful.

SEC. 3. *Correspondence*—(a) *With the Department of Justice.* Inquiries to the Department concerning any matters covered by this Memorandum should be directed to the attention of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division (hereinafter in this Memorandum referred to as the Assistant Attorney General). Any such inquiry should be accompanied by copies of all pertinent correspondence and other documents, including the indictment if one shall have been returned, since files concerning these matters will not be maintained in Washington.

(b) *With the Department of Agriculture.* Correspondence calling for additional factual details, and requests for investigations, documents, witnesses, and similar matters, should be directed to the General Counsel's attorney in charge who originated the matter. However, only the U.S. Attorney and his duly appointed assistants are authorized to exercise any control whatsoever over the handling of any such matter referred to the U.S. Attorney for action. The U.S. Attorney is charged with the entire responsibility for the manner in which such matters are handled.

SEC. 4. *Closing of the Prosecution.* (a) U.S. Attorneys may decline to prosecute any case involving a matter covered by this Memorandum without prior consultation or approval of the Assistant Attorney General. If, however, prosecution has been initiated by way of indictment or information, the indictment or information shall not be dismissed until authority to do so has been obtained from the Assistant Attorney General or his representative unless the reason for the dismissal is one which does not necessitate the prior approval of the Criminal Division. (See U.S. Attorneys' Manual, title 2: Criminal Division, pages 18-20.)

(b) In each instance in which a case is closed by a U.S. Attorney and in which prior approval of the Assistant Attorney General or his representative has not been obtained, a memorandum shall be prepared and placed in the file describing the action taken and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 5. *Appeals.* The instructions existing with reference to criminal appeals shall govern appeals in cases covered by this Memorandum.

[29 FR 7423, June 9, 1964]

[Directive No. 1]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Criminal Division, Directive No. 1, was superseded by Criminal Division, Directive No. 2, appearing at 43 FR 50677, Oct. 31, 1978.

[Directive No. 2]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Criminal Division, Directive No. 2, was superseded by Criminal Division, Directive No. 116, appearing at 48 FR 50713, Nov. 3, 1983.

[Attorney General Order No. 1598-92]

REDELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL, SECTION CHIEFS, AND DIRECTOR, ASSET FORFEITURE OFFICE, IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, particularly §§0.160,

0.162, 0.164, 0.168 and 0.171, it is hereby ordered as follows:

(a)(1) Each U.S. Attorney is authorized in cases delegated to the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division—

(A) To accept or reject offers in compromise of—

(i) Claims in behalf of the United States in all cases (other than forfeiture cases) in which the original claim did not exceed \$500,000, and in all cases in which the original claim was between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000, so long as the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed 15 percent of the original claim; and in all civil or criminal forfeiture cases, except that the U.S. Attorney shall consult with the Asset Forfeiture Office of the Criminal Division before accepting offers in compromise or plea offers in forfeiture cases in which the original claim was \$5,000,000 or more, and in forfeiture cases in which the original claim was between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000, when the difference between the gross amount of the original forfeiture sought and the proposed settlement exceeds 15 percent of the original claim; and

(ii) Claims against the United States in all cases, or in administrative actions to settle, in which the amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$500,000; and

(B) To close (other than by compromise or entry of judgment) claims asserted by the United States in all cases (other than forfeiture cases) in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$500,000, and in all civil or criminal forfeiture cases, except that the U.S. Attorney shall consult with the Asset Forfeiture Office of the Criminal Division before closing a forfeiture case in which the gross amount of the original forfeiture sought is \$500,000 or more.

(2) This subsection does not apply—

(A) When, for any reason, the compromise or closing of a particular claim (other than a forfeiture case) will, as a practical matter, control or adversely influence the disposition of other claims, which, when added to the claim in question, total more than the respective amounts designated above;

(B) When the U.S. Attorney is of the opinion that because of a question of law or policy presented, or for any other reason, the matter should receive the personal attention of the Assistant Attorney General;

(C) When a settlement converts into a mandatory duty the otherwise discretionary authority of an agency or department to revise, amend, or promulgate regulations;

(D) When a settlement commits a department or agency to expend funds that Congress has not appropriated and that have not been budgeted for the action in question, or commits a department or agency to seek a particular appropriation or budget authorization; or

(E) When a settlement limits the discretion of a Secretary or agency administrator to make policy or managerial decisions committed to the Secretary or agency administrator by Congress or by the Constitution.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Order, the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division may delegate to U.S. Attorneys authority to compromise or close other cases, including those involving amounts greater than as set forth in paragraph (a) above, and up to the maximum limit of his authority, where the circumstances warrant such delegation.

(c) All other authority delegated to me by §§0.160, 0.162, 0.164 and 0.171 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations not falling within the limitations of paragraph (a) of this Order is hereby redelegated to Section Chiefs in the Criminal Division, except that—

(1) The authority delegated to me by §§0.160, 0.162, 0.164 and 0.171 of that title relating to conducting, handling, or supervising civil and criminal forfeiture litigation (other than bail bond forfeiture), including acceptance or denial of petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeiture, is hereby redelegated to the Director of the Asset Forfeiture Office; and

(2) When a Section Chief or the Director of the Asset Forfeiture Office is of the opinion that because of a question of law or policy presented, or for any other reason, a matter described in paragraph (c) should receive the personal attention of a Deputy Assistant Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General, he shall refer the matter to the appropriate Deputy Assistant Attorney General or to the Assistant Attorney General.

(d) Notwithstanding any of the above redelegations, when the agency or agencies involved have objected in writing to the proposed closing or dismissal of a case, or to the acceptance or rejection of an offer in compromise, any such unresolved objection shall be referred to the Assistant Attorney General for resolution.

[Order No. 1598-92, 57 FR 30396, July 9, 1992]

LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

[Memo. No. 388]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Land and Natural Resources Division, Memo No. 388, was superseded by Land and Natural Resources Division, Directive No. 7-76, appearing at 41 FR 53660, Dec. 8, 1976.

[Directive No. 4-72]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Land and Natural Resources Division, Directive No. 4-72, was superseded by Land and Natural Resources Division, Directive No. 7-76, appearing at 41 FR 53660, Dec. 8, 1976.

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

[Directive No. 5-72]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Land and Natural Resources Division, Directive No. 5-72, was superseded by Land and Natural Resources Division, Directive No. 7-76, appearing at 41 FR 53660, Dec. 8, 1976.

[Directive No. 7-76]

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO INITIATE AND TO COMPROMISE LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION CASES

This directive supersedes Land and Natural Resources Memorandum No. 388 (appendix to subpart Y) and Directives Nos. 4-72 and 5-72. By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and particularly §§0.65, 0.160, 0.162, 0.164, 0.166, and 0.168 thereof, I hereby redelegate to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, certain Section Chiefs, and to the United States Attorneys, the following authority to act in connection with, and to compromise, Land and Natural Resources Division cases:

SECTION I—AUTHORITY TO INITIATE CASES

A. *Delegation to United States Attorneys*—1. *Land Cases.* United States Attorneys are hereby authorized to act in matters concerning real property of the United States, including tribal and restricted individual Indian land, not involving new or unusual questions or questions of title or water rights, on behalf of any other department or agency in response to a direct request in writing from an authorized field officer of the department or agency concerned, without prior authorization from the Land and Natural Resources Division, in the following-described cases:

(a) Actions to recover possession of property from tenants, squatters, trespassers, or others, and actions to enjoin trespasses on Federal property;

(b) Actions to recover damages resulting from trespasses when the amount of the claim for actual damage based upon an innocent trespass does not exceed \$200,000 (The United States Attorneys may seek recovery of amounts exceeding \$200,000 (i) if the actual damages are \$200,000 or less and State statutes permit the recovery of multiple damages, e.g., double or treble, for either a willful or an innocent trespass; or (ii) if the actual damages are \$200,000 or less, but the action is for conversion to obtain recovery of the enhanced value of property severed and removed in the trespass);

(c) Actions to collect delinquent rentals or damages for use and occupancy of not more than \$200,000;

(d) Actions to collect costs of forest fire suppression and other damages resulting from such fires if the total claim does not exceed \$200,000;

(e) Actions to collect delinquent operation and maintenance charges accruing on Indian irrigation projects and federal reclamation projects of not more than \$200,000; and

(f) Actions to collect loans of money or livestock made by the United States to individual Indians without limitation on amount, including loans made by Indian tribal organizations to individual Indians if the loan agreements, notes and securities have been assigned by the tribal organizations to the United States.

2. *Environmental cases.* Pursuant to paragraph 10 of the memorandum of understanding between the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency (42 FR 48942) with respect to the handling of litigation to which the Environmental Protection Agency is a party, all requests of the Environmental Protection Agency for litigation must be submitted by the Agency through its General Counsel or its Assistant Administrator for Enforcement to the Assistant Attorney General, except that matters requiring an immediate temporary restraining order may be submitted by regional Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency simultaneously to a U.S. Attorney and the Assistant Attorney General. Consequently, except for matters requiring an immediate temporary restraining order, U.S. Attorneys are not authorized to accept on a direct reference basis any matters or cases originating in any office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

U.S. Attorneys are authorized to act, without prior authorization from the Land and Natural Resources Division, on behalf of Federal departments or agencies other than the Environmental Protection Agency, in response to a direct request in writing from an authorized field officer of the department or agency concerned, in the following environmental cases:

(a) Civil or criminal actions involving the filling or the deposit of dredged or fill material upon, or the alteration of the channels of, the waters of the United States, in violation of section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), or of section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1344), or of both statutes;

(b) Civil or criminal actions involving the discharge of refuse into the navigable waters of the United States, and, in certain cases, their tributaries, in violation of section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 407), except for

(i) In rem actions against vessels, which actions shall continue to be handled in the manner set forth in departmental memorandums 374 and 376, dated June 3, 1964, and shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Civil Division; and

(ii) Criminal actions involving the discharge either of oil or of hazardous substances, for which discharge a government agency either has imposed a civil penalty pursuant to section 311(b)(6) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(6)), or has under consideration the imposition of such a penalty.

3. *Notification to Division of Direct Referral.* In each case referred to the United States Attorneys pursuant to the authority set forth in Subparagraphs 1 and 2 above, the United States Attorney shall, prior to taking action, assure that a copy of the authorized field officer's written request has been forwarded to the Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 20530.

SECTION II—AUTHORITY TO COMPROMISE, DISMISS, OR CLOSE CASES

A. *Delegation to Deputy Assistant Attorney General.* Subject to the limitations imposed by Paragraph D of this Section, the Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Land and Natural Resources Division is hereby authorized, with respect to matters assigned to the Land and Natural Resources Division, to accept or reject offers in compromise of claims against the United States in which the amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$500,000, and of claims in behalf of the United States in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$500,000.

B. *Delegation to Section Chiefs.* Subject to the limitations imposed by Paragraph D of this Section, the Chiefs of the Land Acquisition, Indian Claims, Pollution Control, Indian Resources, and General Litigation Sections of the Land and Natural Resources Division are hereby authorized, with respect to matters assigned to their respective sections, to accept or reject offers in compromise of claims against the United States in which the amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$300,000, and of claims in behalf of the United States in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$300,000.

C. *Delegations to United States Attorneys—1. Compromise of land cases.* Subject to the limitations imposed by paragraph D of this section, U.S. Attorneys are authorized, without the prior approval of the Land and Natural Resources Division, to accept or reject offers in compromise in the direct referral land cases listed in subparagraph A-1 of section I, and in claims against the United States in which the amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$200,000, if the authorized field officer of the interested agency concurs in writing, except that where the United States is a plaintiff, a U.S. Attorney may accept an offer without the concurrence of the field officer if the acceptance is based solely upon the financial circumstances of the debtor.

2. *Compromise of environmental cases.* Prior delegations of authority to the U.S. Attorneys to settle any type of case in which the Department of Justice represents the Environmental Protection Agency, or the Administrator or any other official of that Agency, are hereby revoked; all offers in compromise of such cases shall be submitted to the Assistant Attorney General of the Land and Natural Resources Division, for appropriate action.

3. *Compromise of Condemnation Cases.* (a) Subject to the limitations imposed in Paragraph D of this section, United States Attorneys are hereby authorized, without the prior approval of the Land and Natural Resources Division, to accept or reject offers in compromise of claims against the United States for just compensation in condemnation proceedings in any case in which

(i) The gross amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed \$100,000; and

(ii) The settlement is approved in writing (the written approval to be retained in the file of the United States Attorney concerned) by the authorized field representative of the acquiring agency if the amount of the settlement exceeds the amount deposited with the declaration of taking as to the particular tract of land involved; and

(iii) The amount of the settlement is compatible with the sound appraisal, or appraisals, upon which the United States would rely as evidence in the event of trial, due regard being had for probable minimum trial costs and risks; and

(iv) The case does not involve the reversion of any land or improvements or any interest, or interests, in land under the Act of October 21, 1942, 56 Stat. 797 (40 U.S.C. 258f). 3(b). When a United States Attorney has settled a condemnation proceeding under the authority conferred upon him by the foregoing subparagraph, he shall promptly secure the entry of judgment and distribution of the award, and shall take all other steps necessary to dispose of the matter completely. The United States Attorney concerned shall also immediately forward to the Department a report, in the form of a letter or memorandum, bearing his signature or showing his personal approval, stating the action taken and containing an adequate statement of the reasons therefor. In routine cases, a form, containing the minimum elements of the required report, may be used in lieu of a letter or memorandum. In any case, special care shall be taken to see that the report contains a statement as to what the valuation testimony of the United States would have been if the case had been tried.

4. *Closing or Dismissal of Matters and Cases.* Subject to the limitations imposed in Paragraph D of this section, a direct referral matter described in Section I may be closed without action by the United States Attorney or, if filed in court, may be dismissed by

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

him, if the field officer of the interested agency concurs in writing that it is without merit legally or factually. Except for claims on behalf of Indians or Indian tribes, the United States Attorney may close a claim without consulting the field officer of the interested agency if the claim is for money only and if he concludes (a) that the cost of collection under the circumstances would exceed the amount of the claim, or (b) that the claim is uncollectable. With respect to claims asserted by the United States on behalf of individual Indians or Indian tribes, the United States Attorney may close a claim without consulting the field officer of the interested agency if the claim is for money only and if he concludes that the claim is uncollectable; claims on behalf of Indian individuals and tribes may not be closed merely because the cost of collection might exceed the amount of the claim.

D. Limitations on delegations. The authority to compromise, close or dismiss cases delegated by Paragraphs A, B and C of this section may not be exercised when,

(a) For any reason, the compromise of a particular claim, as a practical matter, will control or adversely influence the disposition of other claims totaling more than the respective amounts designated above;

(b) Because a novel question of law or a question of policy is presented, or for any other reason, the offer should, in the opinion of the officer or employee concerned, receive the personal attention of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Land and Natural Resources Division; and

(c) The agency or agencies involved are opposed to the proposed closing or dismissal of a case, or acceptance or rejection of the offer in compromise.

If any of the conditions listed above exist, the matter shall be submitted for resolution to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Land and Natural Resources Division.

Effective date of this directive. This Directive shall be effective on December 8, 1976.

[41 FR 53660, Dec. 8, 1976, as amended at 43 FR 36069, Aug. 15, 1978; 51 FR 12848, Apr. 16, 1986]

[Directive No. 90-50]

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO INITIATE AND TO COMPROMISE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION CASES

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and particularly §§0.65, 0.65(a), 0.160, 0.162, 0.164, 0.166, 0.168 and 50.7 thereof, I hereby redelegate to the Section Chief of the Environmental Enforcement Section, the following authority to initiate and to compromise Environment and Natural Resources Division cases and to approve FEDERAL REGISTER Notices describing settlements of actions to en-

join discharges of pollutants into the environment.

Authority To Initiate Cases

The Section Chief of the Environmental Enforcement Section is hereby authorized to initiate civil actions on behalf of any other department or agency in response to a written request from an authorized official of the department or agency concerned, under the following environmental statutes:

1. Cases under section 14 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136/(a), section 16 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2615(a) and section 309(g)(9) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 309(g)(9), for collection of civil penalties previously assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency in a formal administrative proceeding.

2. Cases under sections 112 and 113 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412 and 7413 for violations of the national emission standards for asbestos hazardous air pollutants.

3. Cases under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321, for recovery of costs expended by the United States' to remove oil or hazardous substances discharged into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone where such costs do not exceed \$1 million, exclusive of interest.

4. Cases under section 104(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9604(e) to enforce requests for access to information, entry and/or inspection and samples.

5. Cases under section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607, for recovery of costs of removal or remedial action incurred by the United States where such costs do not exceed \$1 million, exclusive of interest.

Any case initiation under paragraphs 1-5 above, should be referred to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, for approval, whenever the Section Chief of the Environmental Enforcement Section is of the opinion that because of a question of law or policy presented, or for any other reason, the matter should receive the attention of the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Authority To Compromise Cases

The Section Chief of the Environmental Enforcement Section is hereby authorized to compromise civil claims on behalf of the United States under the following environmental statutes:

1. Cases under section 14 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7

U.S.C. 1361(a), section 16 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2615(a) and section 309(g)(9) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 309(g)(9), for collection of civil penalties previously assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency in a formal administrative proceeding.

2. Cases under sections 112 and 113 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412 and 7413 for violations of the national emission standards for asbestos hazardous air pollutants.

3. Cases under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300(f) *et seq.*, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*, the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*, and the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*, where the amount of the civil penalty to be paid to the United States does not exceed \$100,000.

4. Cases under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321, for recovery of costs expended by the United States to remove oil or hazardous substances discharged into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, where such costs do not exceed \$1 million, exclusive of interest, and the difference between the United States' claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$500,000.

5. Cases under section 104(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9604(e), to enforce requests for access to information, entry and/or inspection and samples.

6. Cases under section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607, for recovery of costs of removal or remedial action incurred by the United States, where such costs do not exceed \$1 million, exclusive of interest, and the difference between the United States' claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$500,000.

Any settlement under paragraphs 4 and 6 above, regardless of the amount or circumstances, should be referred to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, when for any reason, the compromise of a particular claim, as a practical matter, will control or adversely influence the disposition of other claims totaling more than \$500,000. In addition, any settlement under paragraphs 1-6 above should be referred to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, whenever the Section Chief of the Environmental Enforcement Section is of the opinion that because of a question of law or policy presented, or because of opposition to the proposed settlement by the agency or agencies involved, or for any other reason, the offer should receive the personal attention of the Assistant Attorney General,

Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Authority To Approve Federal Register Notices

The Section Chief of the Environmental Enforcement Section is hereby authorized to approve all FEDERAL REGISTER Notices under 28 CFR 50.7 and to transmit those notices to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, for publication.

Authority of Persons Acting in the Capacity of the Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section

In the event that another person is acting in the capacity of the Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, that person will have the authority to initiate and to compromise cases under these delegations only if specifically authorized in writing by the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Date of Delegations

This Directive shall be effective December 24, 1990, and the United States Attorneys' Manual will be revised accordingly.

[Order No. 50-90, 55 52839, Dec. 24, 1990]

[Directive 1-86]

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under 28 CFR § 16.4(b) and § 16.42(b), I delegate to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General who supervises the Policy, Legislation and Special Litigation Section, or to whoever is acting in that capacity, the authority to grant to deny any request for a record of the Land and Natural Resources Division made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

Effective Date: January 9, 1986.

[51 FR 12849, Apr. 16, 1986]

[Directive 6-85]

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO CHIEF, LAND ACQUISITION SECTION, TO STIPULATE OR AGREE IN BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXCLUDE PROPERTY TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES BY DECLARATION OF TAKING OR OTHERWISE

Section 258f of the Declaration of Taking Act, 40 U.S.C. 258a, *et seq.*, contains the following provision:

In any condemnation proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the United States, the Attorney General is authorized to stipulate or agree in behalf of the United States to exclude any property or any part thereof, or any interest therein, that may have been, or may be, taken by or on behalf of the United States by declaration of taking or otherwise.

The foregoing authority has been delegated to the Assistant Attorney General, Land and

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

Natural Resources Division, by the Attorney General, chapter I, part O, subpart M, §§0.65 and 0.160(a)(2), title 28, Code of Federal Regulations.

In view of the frequency of agency requests that this office stipulate or agree to exclude property or parts of property taken by declaration of taking or otherwise, and in the interest of efficient administration of the duties and responsibilities of this office, I hereby make the following limited delegation of authority to stipulate or agree to such exclusions (revestments).

The Chief, Land Acquisition Section, is authorized to stipulate or agree in behalf of the United States to exclude (revest) any property or any part thereof, or any interest therein, that may have been, or may be taken by or on behalf of the United States by declaration of taking or otherwise, when:

1. The exclusion (revestment) has been requested or approved in writing by a duly authorized officer of the agency for which the property was taken; and

2. In the case of a partial exclusion (revestment) in connection with an overall settlement of the case, the combined amount of the monetary payment of compensation and the government's appraised value of the land to be excluded (revested) does not exceed the monetary limitation on the Section Chief's settlement authority; or

3. In the case of an exclusion (revestment) that is not part of an overall settlement of the case, the government's appraised value of the land to be excluded (revested) together with any payment of compensation for possession and/or litigation expenses do not exceed the monetary limitations of the Section Chief's settlement authority.

Provided that the delegation of settlement authority shall not extend to any revestment which raises precedential questions or policy issues. In such instances, the decision on whether to stipulate or agree to exclusions of property shall remain with the Assistant Attorney General of the Land and Natural Resources Division.

Effective Date: February 4, 1985.

[51 FR 12849, Apr. 16, 1986]

[Directive 6-83]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations §0.65, the Section Chief of the Wildlife and Marine Resources Section is now authorized to rule upon petitions for remission or mitigation of civil or criminal forfeitures filed with the Attorney General pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543); the Lacey Act and related provisions (18 U.S.C. 41-44, 47); the Airborne Hunting Act (16 U.S.C. 742j-1); the Migratory Bird Act (16 U.S.C. 701, *et seq.*); the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d); the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16

U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*); the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668dd, 668ee); the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*); the Tuna Conventions Act (16 U.S.C. 951 *et seq.*); the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*); the Sockeye Salmon or Pink Salmon Fishing Act (16 U.S.C. 776 *et seq.*); the Protection of Sea Otters on the High Seas Act (16 U.S.C. 1171 *et seq.*); the Northern Pacific Halibut Act (16 U.S.C. 772 *et seq.*); and the North Pacific Fisheries Act (16 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*).

The Section Chief of the Wildlife and Marine Resources Section shall base his decision upon a review of all the pertinent facts including the petition for remission or mitigation, the report and recommendation of the appropriate United States Attorney, the report of the seizing law enforcement agency, and the report prepared within the Section.

Following the adverse decision a petitioner may request the Assistant Attorney General for the Land and Natural Resources Division to review the decision of the Section Chief.

The above directive shall be effective immediately and shall be the interim procedure in effect until promulgation of regulations by the Department of Justice which address the remission and mitigation process in the Land and Natural Resources Division.

Effective Date: April 12, 1983.

[51 FR 12849, Apr. 16, 1986]

[Directive 6-81]

This directive establishes the Division's policy of notice to appropriate state officials of action against states. The Chief of each section in the Land and Natural Resources Division shall:

1. Insure that each attorney in his or her respective section reads, becomes familiar with, and complies with this directive.

2. In each suit or claim brought against state government, agencies, and entities;

(a) Satisfy the Deputy Assistant Attorney General to whom the section reports of compliance with this directive,

(b) Before such suit or claim is brought, advise the Attorney General and governor of any affected state as to the nature of the contemplated action and the terms of the remedy sought and

(c) Place a memorandum in the file of the case of matter, indicating compliance with this directive.

Such prior notice may:

(1) Result in settlement of the action in advance of its filing on terms acceptable to the United States,

(2) Permit the state to bring to our attention facts or issues that may change our outlook on the action, or

(3) Permit the State Attorney General and the Governor to respond knowledgeably to

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

inquires from local officials and the media when the action is commenced.

Because the actual situation covered by this directive may vary from section to section, no single detailed procedure can be established but common sense should prevail. To that end, the state through its Attorney General and Governor should get fair warning and an opportunity to resolve the litigation. The notice should be given sufficiently in advance of the contemplated action to allow state officials to respond.

Where a Section Chief believes he has good cause to seek an exception from the terms of this directive he should discuss the matter with the Deputy Assistant Attorney General to whom he or she reports.

Effective Date: April 27, 1981.

[51 FR 12849, Apr. 16, 1986]

TAX DIVISION

[Directive No. 27]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 27, was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 28, appearing at 41 FR 53005, Dec. 3, 1976.

[Directive No. 28]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 28, was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 31, appearing at 43 FR 36438, Aug. 17, 1978.

[Memo No. 391]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division Memo No. 391 was superseded by Tax Division Directive No. 29.

[Directive No. 29]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 29 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 30, appearing at 43 FR 36438, Aug. 17, 1978.

[Directive No. 30]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 30 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 55, appearing at 51 FR 16841, May 7, 1986.

[Directive No. 31]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 31 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 36, appearing at 45 FR 20799, Mar. 31, 1980.

[Directive No. 36]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 36 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 40, appearing at 45 FR 81201, Dec.

28 CFR Ch. I (7-1-05 Edition)

10, 1980 and redesignated as Directive No. 41 appearing at 46 FR 52352, Oct. 27, 1981.

[Directive No. 41]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 41 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 42, appearing at 47 FR 44254, Oct. 7, 1982.

[Directive No. 42]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 42 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 43, appearing at 48 FR 16674, Apr. 19, 1983.

[Directive No. 43]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 43 was superseded by Tax Division, Directive No. 45, appearing at 48 FR 25183, June 6, 1983, corrected at 48 FR 28634, June 23, 1983.

[Directive No. 45]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 45 was superseded by Tax Division Directive No. 47, appearing at 49 FR 12247, Mar. 29, 1984.

[Directive No. 47]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 47 was superseded by Tax Division Directive No. 54, appearing at 51 FR 16842, May 7, 1986.

[Directive No. 54]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 54 was superseded by Tax Division Directive No. 82, appearing at 55 FR 22901, June 5, 1990.

[Directive No. 55]

EDITORIAL NOTE: Tax Division, Directive No. 55 was superseded by Tax Division Directive No. 83, appearing at 55 FR 22902, June 5, 1990.

[Directive No. 83]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, particularly sections 0.70, 0.160, 0.162, 0.164, 0.166, and 0.168, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The U.S. Attorney for each district in which is located real property, which is subject to a right of redemption of the United States in respect of Federal tax liens, arising under section 2410(c) of title 28 of the United States Code, or under State law when the United States has been joined as a party to a suit, is authorized to release the right of redemption, subject to the following limitations and conditions—

Department of Justice

Pt. 0, Subpt. Y, App.

(1) This redelegation of authority relates only to real property on which is located only one single-family residence, and to all other real property having a fair market value not exceeding \$200,000. That limitation as to value or use shall not apply in those cases in which the release is requested by the Department of Veterans Affairs or any other Federal agency.

(2) The consideration paid for the release must be equal to the value of the right of redemption, or fifty dollars (\$50), whichever is greater. However, no consideration shall be required for releases issued to the Department of Veterans Affairs or any other Federal agency.

(3) The following described documents must be placed in the U.S. Attorney's file in each case in which a release is issued—

(A) Appraisals by two disinterested and well-qualified persons. In those cases in which the applicant is a Federal agency, the appraisal of that agency may be substituted for the two appraisals generally required.

(B) Such other information and documents as the Tax Division may prescribe.

Section 2. This directive supersedes Tax Division Directive No. 55, effective May 7, 1986.

Section 3. This directive shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[55 FR 22902, June 5, 1990]

[DIRECTIVE NO. 105]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by part 0 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, particularly sections 0.70, 0.160, 0.162, 0.164, 0.166, and 0.168, It Is Hereby Ordered As Follows:

Section 1. The Chiefs of the Civil Trial Sections, the Court of Federal Claims Section, and the Appellate Section are authorized to reject offers in compromise, regardless of amount, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved.

Section 2. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 8 hereof, the Chiefs of the Civil Trial Sections and the Court of Federal Claims Section are authorized to:

(A) Accept offers in compromise in all civil cases, other than:

(i) Cases involving liability under Section 6672 of the Internal revenue Code; and

(ii) Cases in which judgments in favor of the United States have been entered, in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$300,000;

(B) Approve administrative settlements of civil claims against the United States in all cases, other than cases involving liability under Section 6672 of the Internal Revenue Code, in which the amount of the Govern-

ment's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$200,000;

(C) Approve concessions (other than by compromise) of civil claims asserted by the United States in all cases, other than cases involving liability under Section 6672 of the Internal Revenue Code, in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$200,000;

(D) In civil cases involving liability under Section 6672 of the Internal Revenue Code, (i) accept offers in compromise in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$500,000; (ii) approve administrative settlements of claims against the United States in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$350,000; and (iii) approve concessions (other than by compromise) of claims asserted by the United States in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$350,000;

(E) Accept offers in compromise of judgments in favor of the United States in all civil cases in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$500,000;

(F) Accept offers in compromise in injunction or declaratory judgment suits against the United States in which the principal amount of the related liability, if any, does not exceed \$300,000; and

(G) Accept offers in compromise in all other nonmonetary cases;

provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved, and provided further that the proposed compromise, administrative settlement, or concession is not subject to reference to the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Section 3. The Chiefs of the Civil Trial Sections and the Court of Federal Claims Section are authorized on a case-by-case basis to redelegate in writing to their respective Assistant Section Chiefs or Reviewers the authority delegated to them in Section 1 hereof to reject offers, and in Section 2 hereof,

(A) to accept offers in compromise in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$100,000;

(B) to approve administrative settlements of civil claims against the United States in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$100,000; and

(C) to approve concessions (other than by compromise) of civil claims asserted by the United States in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$100,000;

provided that such redelegation is not made to the attorney-of-record in the case. The redelegations pursuant to this section shall be by memorandum signed by the Section Chief,

which shall be placed in the Department of Justice file for the applicable case.

Section 4. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 8 hereof, the Chief of the Appellate Section is authorized to:

(A) Accept offers in compromise with reference to litigating hazards of the issues on appeal in all civil cases in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$300,000;

(B) Accept offers in compromise in declaratory judgment suits against the United States in which the principal amount of the related liability, if any, does not exceed \$300,000; and

(C) Accept offers in compromise in all other nonmonetary cases which do not involve issues concerning collectibility; provided that (i) such acceptance is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved or the chief of the section in which the case originated, and (ii) the proposed compromise is not subject to reference to the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Section 5. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 8 hereof, the Chief of the Office of Review is authorized to:

(A) Accept offers in compromise of claims against the United States in all civil cases in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$1,500,000;

(B) Accept offers in compromise of claims on behalf of the United States in all civil cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$1,500,000 or 15 percent of the original claim, whichever is greater;

(C) Approve administrative settlements of civil claims against the United States in all cases in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$1,000,000;

(D) Approve concessions (other than by compromise) of civil claims asserted by the United States in all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$1,000,000;

(E) Accept offers in compromise in all nonmonetary cases; and

(F) Reject offers in compromise or disapprove administrative settlements or concessions, regardless of amount, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved or the chief of the section to which the case is assigned, and provided further that the proposed compromise, administrative settlement, or concession is not subject to reference to the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Section 6. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 8 hereof, each of the Deputy Assistant Attorneys General is authorized to:

(A) Accept offers in compromise of claims against the United States in all civil cases in which the amount of the Government's concession, exclusive of statutory interest, does not exceed \$2,000,000;

(B) Accept offers in compromise of claims on behalf of the United States in all civil cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$2,000,000 or 15 percent of the original claim, whichever is greater;

(C) Approve administrative settlements of civil claims against the United States in all cases in which the amount of the Government's concession does not exceed \$1,500,000, exclusive of statutory interest;

(D) Approve concessions (other than by compromise) of civil claims asserted by the United States in all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$1,500,000;

(E) Accept offers in compromise in all nonmonetary cases; and

(F) Reject offers in compromise or disapprove administrative settlements or concessions, regardless of amount,

provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved and the proposed compromise, administrative settlement, or concession is not subject to reference to the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Section 7. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Section 8 hereof, United States Attorneys are authorized to:

(A) Reject offers in compromise of judgments in favor of the United States, regardless of amount;

(B) Accept offers in compromise of judgments in favor of the United States where the amount of the judgment does not exceed \$300,000; and

(C) Terminate collection activity by his or her office as to judgments in favor of the United States which do not exceed \$300,000 if the United States Attorney concludes that the judgment is uncollectible;

provided that such action has the concurrence in writing of the agency or agencies involved, and provided further that this authorization extends only to judgments which have been formally referred to the United States Attorney for collection.

Section 8. The authority redelegate here-in shall be subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(A) When, for any reason, the compromise, administrative settlement, or concession of a particular claim, as a practical matter, will control or adversely influence the disposition of other claims totalling more than the respective amounts designated in Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 hereof, the case shall be forwarded for review at the appropriate level for the cumulative amount of the affected claims;

Department of Justice

§0.175

(B) When, because of the importance of a question of law or policy presented, the position taken by the agency or agencies or by the United States Attorney involved, or any other considerations, the person otherwise authorized herein to take final action is of the opinion that the proposed disposition should be reviewed at a higher level, the case shall be forwarded for such review;

(C) If the Department has previously submitted a case to the Joint Committee on Taxation leaving one or more issues unresolved, any subsequent compromise, administrative settlement, or concession in that case must be submitted to the Joint Committee, whether or not the overpayment exceeds the amount specified in Section 6405 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) Nothing in this Directive shall be construed as altering any provision of subpart Y of part O of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations requiring the submission of certain cases to the Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, or the Solicitor General.

(E) Authority to approve recommendations that the Government confess error or make administrative settlements in cases on appeal is excepted from the foregoing redelegations; and

(F) The Assistant Attorney General, at any time, may withdraw any authority delegated by this Directive as it relates to any particular case or category of cases, or to any part thereof.

Section 9. This Directive supersedes Tax Division Directive No. 95, effective February 21, 1992.

Section 10. This Directive is effective on June 14, 1995.

[60 FR 31244, June 14, 1995]

ATTORNEY GENERAL ORDER NO. 1147-86

By virtue of the authority vested in the Attorney General by 18 U.S.C. 2254, the Attorney General hereby designates the Postal Service with the authority to conduct civil forfeitures under section 2254 of the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act, as amended by the Child Protection Act of 1984, 18 U.S.C. 2251-2255.

In utilizing the authority hereby granted, all rules, regulations, and procedures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to the aforementioned Act must be followed, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Manual of Investigative Operations and Guidelines.

The authority hereby granted to enforce section 2254 of the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act, as amended by the Child Protection Act of 1984, is subject to the direction of the Attorney General.

[Order No. 1148-86, 51 FR 31940, Sept. 8, 1986]

Subpart Z—Assigning Responsibility Concerning Applications for Orders Compelling Testimony or Production of Evidence by Witnesses

§0.175 Judicial and administrative proceedings.

(a) The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, or any Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the Attorney General by 18 U.S.C. 6003, to approve the application of a U.S. Attorney to a Federal court for an order compelling testimony or the production of information by a witness in any proceeding before or ancillary to a court or grand jury of the United States, and the authority vested in the Attorney General by 18 U.S.C. 6004, to approve the issuance by an agency of the United States of an order compelling testimony or the production of information by a witness in a proceeding before the agency, when the subject matter of the case or proceeding is either within the cognizance of the Criminal Division or is not within the cognizance of the Divisions or Administration designated in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) The Assistant Attorneys General or any Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division, the Civil Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Land and Natural Resources Division and the Tax Division are authorized to exercise the power and authority vested in the Attorney General by 18 U.S.C. 6003 to approve the application of a U.S. Attorney to a Federal court for an order compelling testimony or the production of information in any proceeding before or ancillary to a court or grand jury of the United States when the subject matter of the case or proceeding is within the cognizance of their respective Divisions: *Provided, however,* That no approval shall be granted unless the Criminal Division indicates that it has no objection to the proposed grant of immunity.

(c) The Assistant Attorneys General and Deputy Assistant Attorneys General designated in paragraph (b) of this section, and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration are